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"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Thursday,	6 1	5 59	*For March*, 1840.
20 Friday,	6 0	6 0	h. m.
21 Saturday,	5 59	6 1	New 3 10 44 even.
22 Sunday,	5 58	6 2	First 10 5 47 even.
23 Monday,	5 57	6 3	Full 17 11 10 even.
24 Tuesday,	5 56	6 5	Last 26 1 20 morn.
25 Wednesday	5 54	6 6	

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Book.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

BY W. HENRY CARPENTER.

CHAPTER I.

Our scenes open abruptly, and discloses a neat apartment of a cottage in the suburbs of B———. The furniture of the apartment is all obviously of the plain and useful kind, nothing superfluous. There is a table in the centre of the room, and by the light of a lamp placed upon the mantel piece we discover two individuals in earnest conversation; one of the speakers, from being clad in a loose wrapper and his feet cased in slippers, we should judge to be the master of the house and an invalid; he is an old man with an attenuated frame, and pale features, apparently just recovering from a severe attack of sickness, but seems to have been compelled, in despite of his weakness, to enter into a discussion by no means calculated to facilitate convalescence.

His companion is a gaunt cadaverous looking man, whose years might perhaps have numbered thirty, though wild, and [illegible] excesses in his younger days, had prematurely mingled grey hairs amid his black locks, and given him the appearance to a casual observer of being considerably older. His garments were black. His features wore an expression of low cunning, which was fully borne out by the low heavy brow, the sinister expression of his dark eye, and the sarcastic leer that ever and anon flitted about the corners of his mouth. He is a lawyer and his name Adderly.

By the window, bending over a small mahogany work table, sat a fair and youthful girl. One who merely glanced towards her, would have supposed her busily plying her needle, unconscious of the conversation carried on between her father, and his saturnine looking visiter; but a more intent gaze, would have immediately convinced him of his error, the sudden flushing of her pale cheek, the heavy inhalations of her breath, and the tearfulness of her mild blue eyes as they timidly wandered towards the speakers, all told how eagerly she caught at every word, and how deeply interested she felt in the result of their colloquy.

Standing by the door, twirling a chair upon one leg, and seemingly most intent in his occupation, was a plain, roughly attired young man, taking no part in the discussion except answering with a brief negative, or affirmative, when appealed to by the lawyer.

"The sum," said the old man, continuing the conversation begun previous to their introduction to the reader, "the sum, is twenty-five hundred dollars."

"Twenty five hundred and thirty-six dollars, seventy-eight cents, with the interest added," responded the lawyer. "Of course we have added the interest."

An expression of pain passed over the features of the old man, as he patted his fingers impatiently upon the table, and said bitterly—

"Oh! of course with the interest; it would have been improper to have omitted that; especially when it regards a debt due by an old man worn out by disease, and broken hearted from his contact with a scoundrel who ruined him while he concealed the poison he was distilling beneath honeyed expressions of inalienable friendship. Of course you should add the interest; what signifies a few pounds weight, more or less, when the burthen is already too heavy to be borne?"

"With the misconduct of your friend I have no concern," said the Lawyer, coldly.

"I know it, I know it," abruptly replied the old man. "If Adam Winterfield looked for sympathy, he would have sought it from any other than John Adderly."

"You wrong me, Mr. Winterfield, you wrong me, I wish to serve you."

"Prove your sincerity by withdrawing this claim, until I am blessed with health and strength to enable me to meet it."

"I am in great need of money."

"You? is then the debt yours? I [illegible] had placed it in your hands for [illegible]."

"You acknowledge then the claim of Bar[illegible] to be due by you?" inquired Adderly [illegible].

"Surely, surely," said Winterfield, half [illegible].

"You heard the acknowledgment, Mr. Jackson," said Adderly, turning suddenly round and addressing the young man at the door, who [illegible], and then muttered to himself in a low voice, "The old fool, he has been trapped into a confession; now if he had only held his tongue, or denied it altogether, Adderly could not have laid the weight of his little finger on him."

"Did you say the claim was yours?" inquired Winterfield, in a tone somewhat more tremulous than that in which he had previously spoken.

"I did," said the Lawyer bluntly.

"Yours, John Adderly?"

"Mine, Mr. Winterfield."

"Then," said Winterfield, with apparent confidence, yet looking doubtfully in the Lawyer's face as he spoke, then I—I am sure you will not enforce its payment; at least, not at the present time;—wait but a little while, and doubtless I shall be able to make up the amount."

"Money is very scarce, sir," replied Adderly, "and I regret that—"

"Say no more—say no more, John Adderly," quickly interrupted the old man—"Fool that I was to think the Leopard could change his spots; and yet, the memory of old times might have induced you to be more lenient with the man who once befriended you. A circumstance once came under my notice which, if divulged to the world, would not be very creditable to your fair fame, and yet, I kept your secret."

The Lawyer's brow grew black as night.

"Well, well," continued Winterfield, "we will pass over old grievances;—such things are best forgotten; but I also loaned you money, did I not."

Adderly bit his lip, but remained silent.

"I never asked you for it, you still remain my debtor for the sums then advanced."

"You cannot claim them now," cried Adderly, suddenly springing from his seat, "the time allowed by law for the recovery has expired."

"Sit down, Mr. Adderly," said the old man calmly, "I have not asked you for it; all I request of you, is to take into consideration my forbearance, and grant me a little longer time; be assured you shall be paid, even if I strip this house of every thing, and make my child a beggar to enable me to do it."

"Cannot you borrow the money?" said Adderly in a low tone, as if half ashamed of his own question."

"To whom shall I apply?" said Winterfield mournfully; "who will lend a broken merchant twenty-five hundred dollars, even though his ruin was not the effect of his own extravagance, but arising from his rash confidence in the probity of another?"

"Perhaps old Mr. Tresham would, he was once your friend?"

The maiden started at the name, and her attitude was one expressive of intense attention.

"Tresham! no—no—you say true, he was my friend, my best, my dearest friend; but some slight misunderstanding, in which I have since discovered I was in error, parted us years ago, and during all this time we have not spoken. Not seeking an explanation in my prosperity, I cannot consent to crave his friendship in adversity."

"You are too proud, Mr. Winterfield," said the lawyer dogmatically.

"I am human, sir," replied the old man meekly, "and do not pretend to be exempt from the frailties of my fellows."

"But there is one member of his family with whom you still hold familiar intercourse—he visits at this house," here the lawyer looked towards the maiden as he added—"and rumor says, he comes not unwelcome. I allude to his graceless son."

Quick as thought Mary sprang to her feet, with a flushed brow, and lips quivering with emotion.

"Now shame upon you, John Adderly!" she exclaimed—"Shame upon you for you have spoken falsely! Sidney Tresham graceless!—he is much your superior in moral honesty, as he is above you in all those high and ennobling qualities that constitute the gentleman and the man."

"That's good, by Jove!" exclaimed the young man at the door, in evident admiration of the withering effect with which the sudden and unexpected retort fell upon the lawyer.

"Mary!" said Winterfield, looking at his daughter reproachfully.

"I could not help it, sir," she replied, as she threw herself into a chair, and covering her face with her hands, burst into tears.

"She was right, squire," said the young man, advancing to the middle of the room, and striking his hand emphatically upon the table,—"I'll maintain it, the young lady was quite right in what she said. I know Mr. Tresham well, and I agree with the young lady that's at the table there a crying, when she says he's a gentleman every inch on him,"—and, throwing a fierce look towards the lawyer as he spoke, "if any man asserts to the contrary, I'm willing to take it up at any time when Mr. Tresham himself is not present."

"How!" exclaimed Adderly, suddenly taken aback at finding an opponent where he least expected one—"How! you forget yourself, sir!"

"No! its you that have forgotten yourself, Mister Adderly, by throwing aside the humanity that should grace every profession, and yours especially, because you have more need of its exercise. Its no part of my religion to oppress the weak; if it's a part of yours, I give you joy of it."

"This from you!" said Adderly in astonishment—"remember, I am your better, sir."

"Look you, John Adderly!" replied the young man, fixing his eyes sternly upon the lawyer. "I will hold any man to be my better when his actions prove it; but from what the squire has just now said, I'm inclined to think you are not so much a saint as men take you for. Better indeed! In what are you better than me? Your clothes are neater made to be sure, but that honor belongs to your tailor. As a conscientious man, I'm your superior, as your present conduct proves. I can run, jump, wrestle and fight, and beat you in all. If I have not so much book learning, I've a truer knowledge of right and wrong—I can love a friend and forgive an enemy, and that's what you can't do;—now how are you my better, I should like to know?"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen!" said Winterfield, interposing, "I beg of you not to let my private afflictions occasion any breach of that friendship which may exist between you. Mary, my daughter, retire to your own apartment. John Adderly, I pray you to compose yourself; and you my young friend, much as I thank you for your good intentions, remember that by quarreling on my account with him who has my future welfare in his hands, you injure me while you seek to benefit. John Adderly, think of these bickerings no more, but let what has been said be as idle words forgot as soon as uttered.

"Can you pay me the money?" said Adderly gloomily.

"I cannot, you know I cannot."

The lawyer seemed lost in thought for a few moments, then casting his eyes furtively towards the young man he said,

"I will release you, Adam Winterfield, from all obligations, on one condition."

"Name it."

Adderly bent forward and whispered in Winterfield's ear; no sooner were the words uttered than the old man sprang from him with loathing, while his clenched hand was flung into the air, as if to strike the whisperer to the earth.

"Villain! what? Mary?—my daughter!—black hearted scoundrel! now indeed do I know you for the same John Adderly of old. Leave the house, sir, lest that the roof fall and crush the innocent with the guilty! Leave the house, I say!—your very presence is pollution."

"You will repent this," said the lawyer.

"Leave the house, sir, or——"

"You shall rot in jail!" interrupted Adderly, furiously.

"I am in God's hands," replied Winterfield, with humility.

"And your daughter."

"Squire, just allow me," said the young man, stepping between them, and measuring the lawyer with his eye, as he said—"John Adderly, yonder lies the door—my watch wants two minutes of the hour—if you have not crossed the threshold by the time the hour has expired, by heavens I'll thrash you within an inch of your life, and the reason I don't do it now is out of respect to the squire."

"I'll bring an action against you for an assault," said Adderly.

"Do so!—I'll pay the damages and then thrash you again."

"Beware of to-morrow!" said the lawyer, turning to Winterfield.

"One minute gone," responded the young man.

"I will have ample revenge for these insults," continued the lawyer.

"You have just thirty seconds left you," said the young man, coolly buttoning up his coat, as if bent upon fulfilling his threat.—Adderly looked at him for an instant, and finding nothing but steadiness in his eye, and determination on his lip; rapidly snatched up his hat and disappeared from the apartment.

The ensuing day saw Winterfield a prisoner.

(*To be continued.*)

Hard Times.—We have heard of a circumstance, which at once evinces the troubles of the times and the prudence of the people of North Carolina. The merchants of the most flourishing town in the Western part of N. Carolina, have entered into bond with each other not to go or send to the North this Spring for the purchase of goods. This is a prudent step, whether as regards the people or the merchants, and we hope the good sense of the people in that region will sustain them in it. The present season may be well devoted to disposing of stocks on hand, settling accounts, &c., and the fashionables may well deny themselves in these times.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Important Invention.—The *Gazette du Midi* gives an account of a discovery by Count Decuppis, the Italian Astronomer.—He is said to have succeeded in manufacturing glasses, which enables the observer to look at the sun without having his observations at all affected by its rays. By means of these glasses the sun appears of a pure whiteness, and the surrounding firmament is equally distinct. M. Decuppis is stated to have observed on the 2d inst., an unusual number of spots on the sun's disc., and having made an addition to his apparatus, he perceived at a quarter before nine, on that day, a small black spot entirely free from penumbra, and of perfectly spherical form, which had advanced upon the disc, describing an arc of about seven minutes. Reiterated observation convinced him that it had in the mean time advanced towards the sun's limb to the extent of two minutes and thirty seconds. At three minutes after nine when Mr. Decuppis attempted to make a new observation, the spot had disappeared. The perfectly round figure of this spot, its blackness, the smallness of its diameter, its motion, and the absence of penumbra, appeared to the observer to be so many proofs that it was a small planet hitherto undiscovered, which was passing over the sun's disc.

A well dressed witty fellow, came to the Market House, last week, and thinking to puzzle the butcher, asked him for a yard of pork; when the latter, without hesitation, cut him off three feet, (pig's feet.)

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

FEBRUARY 27.

Yesterday, immediately on the Journal being read, Mr. C. Johnston of New York rose and appealed to his friend from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) who was entitled to the floor, to allow him to present two Resolutions, which he regarded of much importance, not only as to the principles involved in them, but to prevent what he considered an unauthorized application of the moneys of this Government.

Mr. Smith consented to the Resolutions being read. The preamble stated, that the Clerk of the House, without authority, did, on the 25th of March and the 23d of December last, make two contracts with one S. D. Langtree, to furnish all the Stationary, and execute all the lithographing and copperplate engraving for the 26th Congress. And that, in persuance thereof, said Langtree (who is neither a stationer, lithographer nor engraver) has furnished to said Clerk a large quantity of stationary, and has presented his bill for the same, amounting to $19,521 64, and that said stationary (particularly the paper) is of inferior quality, and charged 20 per cent. above the usual prices of paper of best quality, by which differences of prices and quality, the Government will, if the bill be allowed, sustain a loss of more than $4,000 for the Stationary already delivered; and that if said contracts should be sanctioned and continued in force during the 26th Congress, the loss sustained will be more than $15,000, arising from the employment of another person to perform the duties which the Clerk himself is required to perform. Therefore, *Resolved*, that the Clerk has no power to make such contracts, &c. That if said Langtree shall give up said contracts, the Committee on accounts, be authorized to audit his bill for Stationary delivered, subject to all proper deductions on account of inferior quality. And that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, &c.

And objection being made to take up the Resolutions at present, Mr. Smith proceeded to address the House at great length in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson on the New Jersey Election question, and to Mr. Fillmore's proposition to amend that amendment.

Mr. Smith spoke until near 3 o'clock, when he gave the floor to Mr. Rives, who supported the amendment of Mr. C. Johnson and replied to the arguments of Mr. Smith. Mr. Rives having concluded,

Mr. Weller submitted some remarks on the same side, in the course of which he was called to order by the Speaker for pronouncing the speech of Mr. Smith a reiteration of the slanders put forth against the Administration through the party press, &c. but was, on motion, allowed to proceed.

Mr. Crabb next addressed the Chair, and then Mr. Fillmore, on whose motion, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Alexander Anderson, from Tennessee, appeared and took his seat, in the place of Judge White, resigned.

The resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the currency, was taken up, and after some remarks from Messrs. Webster, Buchanan and Strange, it was, on motion of Mr. Preston, laid on the table.

On the assumption of the State debts, Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate at great length against the Report and Resolutions.

FEBRUARY 29.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Crabb (who was entitled to the floor on the New Jersey Election question) being about to commence his address, was asked by Mr. Adams to allow him a few moments to make a Report from the Select Committee on the Smithsonian bequest.

Mr. Crabb expressed a willingness to do so, if the Report would be received by universal consent. Objection being made, Mr. Crabb proceeded with his address till the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Briggs called for the orders of the day. Mr. C. Johnson enquired what the orders were. The Speaker answered, they were the Senate bills on the table. Mr. C. Johnston called for the Yeas and Nays on proceeding with the orders of the day, and the motion was negatived, 103 to 95.

Mr. Crabb then resumed his Speech on the New Jersey Election until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Medill, of Ohio, obtained the floor, which he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

In the Senate, the Resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan on such an amendment to the Constitution as would secure a larger specie basis for the currency, was taken up, and after considerable debate, adopted.

The special order of the day, on the assumption of State Debts, was then taken up, when Mr. Strange addressed the Senate, at great length.

On opening the business of the House yesterday, Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a Resolution, that the consideration of the bill in relation to the issue of Treasury Notes be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock, and at the same hour every day thereafter until disposed of. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Medill, of Ohio, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the House in support of the amendment offered by Mr. C. Johnson on the New Jersey Election question, which proposed "to instruct the Committee to report to the House such papers and proceedings as they may desire to have printed, and that they report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats received the greatest number of votes from the whole State, with all the evidence of the fact in their possession: provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to delay the action of said committee in taking testimony, and deciding the case on the merits of the election." Mr. M. continued to speak till the expiration of the morning hour.

The House then passed to the orders of the day. Several private bills from the Senate were read and referred to their appropriate committees.

The private bills and business before the House being disposed of, the Speaker stated, that doubts had arisen in his mind as to the mode of proceeding. The Chair submitted to the House therefore, whether it was not now competent for a majority of that body to determine the business on which it would proceed; as it could not have been designed by the Rules to place the House in a position in which two-thirds were necessary to do any thing but adjourn.

Mr. C. Johnson moved that Mr. Medill have liberty to resume his speech. The question of order was debated.

Mr. Craig then moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the pending Resolution and amendments in relation to the New Jersey Election. Mr. Briggs rose to amend that motion. A scene of great confusion followed. Various motions were submitted at the same time, and questions of order raised. After much disorder, the House resumed the consideration of the New Jersey Election question, and Mr. Medill continued his remarks till 5 o'clock.

After a variety of motions and no little disorder, a demand for the previous question was made and seconded. And the question being first on the amendment of Mr. C. Johnson, which was in the following words: "Strike out the words "forthwith," and insert after the words, 'greatest number of,' and before the word 'votes,' the word 'lawful,' so as to read, "and that they be instructed also to report which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes."

Mr. Fillmore finally modified the same, so as simply to insert the word 'lawful' before the word 'votes.'

And the question being then taken, the vote stood, Yeas 96, Nays 96; (a tie.) The Speaker voting in the affirmative, decided it, Yeas 97, Nays 96.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. C. Johnson, as amended, was carried, 103 votes to 90.

A motion was then made to adjourn over to Monday, but rejected. A little after 8 o'clock, the House adjourned till to morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Strange continued his remarks on the subject of State Debts.—An incidental debate arose of a very warm character, respecting the President and his conduct as regards New York. Mr. Talmadge denounced him with ingratitude, and as a traitor. Mr. Strange thought, that when Mr. Talmadge used *that* word, it was a wonder his tongue did not cleave to the roof of his mouth. The Vice President interfered. He thought he could not sit there and permit a Senator to use personally degrading language towards the President.

FEBRUARY 29.

The Journal being read, this morning, the Speaker for the first time, proceeded to call on the Committees for Reports:

The Committee of Ways and Means accordingly reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy for 1840, and six other bills for relief of private claims; which were twice read and committed.

The Committee of Claims reported sundry bills for relief of Claimants, and made several unfavorable Reports, which were differently disposed of.

The Committee on Commerce reported sundry bills and made several Reports, which were severally referred.

The Speaker announcing that the morning hour had elapsed, Mr. Habersham moved a suspension of the rules, in order to proceed with the Reports of the Committees. The suspension not being carried, Mr. Johnson, of New York, was desirous of offering a Resolution concerning S. D. Langtree's contract for Stationery, &c. and again called for a suspension of the rules. This call being again refused, Mr. Jones moved that the House resume the consideration of the bill from the Senate continuing the office of Commissioner of Pensions. The motion being agreed to, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (being entitled to the floor) resumed his argument in favor of the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Proffit, proposing an additional amendment (which Mr. Proffit accepted) of a general reduction of salaries on a graduated scale, commencing with ten per cent. on the lowest salaries and rising gradually to 25 per cent. on those of $3,000 and upwards.

The Chair pronounced this amendment out of order.

Mr. Davis first appealed from the decision, but finding his appeal would not be supported, withdrew it, and proceeded with his Speech. After quoting the compensations allowed to various public officers in the States, he argued that the proposed reduction of the Salary of the Commissioner of Pensions would be no more than just.—From which he proceeded to take a view of the fiscal condition of the Country, the Sub-Treasury bill, &c.

Mr. Petriken called him to order; but the Chair decided that [illegible] opened the whole [illegible] tinued, until he [illegible] adjourn.

The Senate did [illegible] Every day [illegible]

by a thorough change of Administration.—Indeed, I have been somewhat surprised at the perfect confidence with which many of the most intelligent men here speak of the election of Gen. Harrison. The manner of their doing it, evinces that they actually *feel* as well as *express* this confidence.—The hypocrisy and profligacy of our present rulers, as well as the integrity, worth and correct and popular republican principles of Gen. Harrison, lead me to think that their confidence is not shaken. Already his cabinet is spoken of as likely to be among the ablest and best the country has ever known. Aloof as the General has stood from the late party broils, it is well known he can have no personal enmities and no petty jealousies to gratify. He will only look to the best good of the whole people, and his simple manners and hospitable habits have been such as to make him intimately acquainted with their wants.

MARCH 3.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Printing of the House, moved that the Committee be allowed till the 16th inst. to make their Report, on account of the absence of Mr. Black, their Chairman, which, after some objection, was agreed to.

The Chair stated, that the question before the House was, the instructions proposed to be given to the Committee in reference to the Cumberland Road, and that Mr. Bell was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Lincoln suggested to the Chair, that by an express rule of the House, this day had been set apart for the reception of petitions. The Chair replied, that as the Cumberland Road, which came up by petition, had been taken up on the last petition-day and debated, but not concluded, that subject now came up, of course, as unfinished business.

After further objection from Messrs. Lincoln, Adams and others, Mr. Davis moved the previous question, which was carried, 120 to 61.

The decision of the Chair being sustained, Mr. Bell took the floor; but before proceeding with his speech, expressed his willingness to wave his privilege for the present, if the whole subject could be postponed to a day certain. But cries of "*No, no.*" "*Go on—Go on,*" being loudly made, Mr. B. proceeded and particularly noticed the conduct of the Executive Department in relation to the appropriations for this Road, and contended that it afforded no pledge to the South that the President was opposed, on principle, to works of Internal Improvement, nor to the North, that he was in favor of them. Such management formed a despicable juggle, undeserving the countenance of any honorable man.

Mr. B. spoke till 4 o'clock, when Mr. Casey obtained the floor, who said he should make but a short speech, and, in the first place, he would modify his amendment, so as to leave the amount discretionary to be appropriated to the Road for the year 1840. And, in order to make way for the reception of the large number of petitions which were blocked up by this memorial, he would move the previous question.

Loud cries of "No, no." A call of the House was made, and a motion to adjourn, and the question on the latter being put, was carried, 86 votes to 57.

In the Senate, a number of petitions in favor of a Bankrupt law and other subjects, were presented; and a number of bills were reported.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, for an adjournment of Congress on Monday the — day of May.

A debate took place on the Report of the Committee on Commerce in relation to allowing a debenture on Coal to the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company. On motion of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, the subject was laid on the table, 26 votes to 16.

MARCH 4.

The unfinished business yesterday, which was the order of the day, was a resolution for printing a large number of a Map of the Southern Coast by Chas. Wilkes, to which Mr. Clifford had moved an amendment, directing the work to be done by the Printers of the House. Mr. Clifford now modified his amendment. Mr. Smith opposed the Resolution, from a desire to retrench all unnecessary expenses. The previous question was called and was taken, but was negatived 95 to 84. So the resolution was rejected.

The House then took up the bill providing for the continuation of the office of Commissioner of Pensions, notice having been received from the War Department that the office would expire on the 4th inst.—The pending question was on reducing the salary from $3,000 to $2,500.

Mr. Davis, who was entitled to the floor, declined speaking further on the subject, and moved the previous question, which was ordered to be taken and carried 89 to 85. So the amendment was adopted.—Several attempts were made to obtain a reconsideration, to recommit, &c. which failed, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Red River Raft bill was next taken up and debated, but the House adjourned, without taking any question on the bill.

The Senate continued its debate on the Report of the Committee on the Assumption of State debts, in which Messrs. Fulton, Webster and Calhoun took part. No [illegible] was taken.

[illegible] Warley, a respectable and [illegible] leston (S. C.) was [illegible]

LETTER FROM MR. RIVES.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has published a long letter stating his objections to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren and the reasons which induce him to support Harrison and Tyler. His talents, political and personal integrity, and influence, and the fact that he was a Van Buren man two years ago, and left the ranks in disgust at the misdeeds of the Administration, give to his opinions great weight. We propose therefore to make a few extracts:—*Fay. Observer.*

He sets out by accounting for not sooner making his preference known. Whilst he was held up as a candidate for the Senate, he thought it indelicate and improper. He then argues that Mr. Van Buren ought not to be supported for re-election,—because of his efforts to establish an exclusive hard money currency, which he thinks will produce a scene of distress and desolation that no pen can describe;—because the tendency of the measures of the Administration is, to invest the President with *supreme power*;—because it has been openly avowed in the Senate, that it is the right and duty of office holders to interfere in elections;—because the public expenditures have reached the enormous amount of 33 millions;—because the President has recommended an army of 200,000 men, to serve eight years, one-half in active service, and the remainder to form a corps of reserve;—and because the President assumes to be "a component part of the Legislature."

On the subject of the standing army he says,—

"I can view the Secretary's plan in no other light than as a proposition for raising a large standing army without encountering the well-founded Republican jealousies which its name excites; or otherwise as a most ingenious device for extending the influence of the Federal executive by setting apart from the mass of the people, two hundred thousand *voting*, not *fighting* men, receiving pay from the United States as militia "in actual service," and looking up to the President as "their commander in chief," as the constitution, in that case, provides and directs. I know of but one precedent for so profound a contrivance; and that was in the days of the "English Commonwealth," so called, when that wily statesman, Oliver Cromwell, divided the kingdom into "twelve military jurisdictions," just as the Secretary now proposes to divide the United States into "eight military districts," and under cover of organizing the militia, caused them to be "enlisted," or "recruited under proper officers, and "regular pay to be distributed among them;" which the historian says the Lord Protector found to be a most effectual "resource" for repressing his political enemies, but which all reasonable men considered as "throwing aside the mask of liberty," and "parcelling out the people into so many petty divisions of slavery." I have no disposition to question the originality of the Secretary, by insinuating that he may have derived the hint of his plan from so celebrated an authority."

He winds up his review of Mr. Van Buren's course as follows:—

"In my humble judgment, the present Chief Magistrate has departed from every leading principle of Republicanism, the profession of which brought him into office; and for myself, I cannot conceive how any one who is truly a Republican and a Conservative—who, in the administration of the government is the advocate of a *conservative* as opposed to a *destructive* policy,—who is the friend of *State Rights* in opposition to *Federal consolidation*,—who would maintain *Legislative Independence* against *Executive supremacy*,—who would see the government of this great confederacy administered as a high *national trust* and not as a *party job*,—who in short loves *liberty* more than *power*—can support his re-election.—Let others decide as they may, I certainly cannot.

Then follows a discussion of Gen. Harrison's claims, which we copy entire. It is a complete refutation of the Tory slanders:—

Let us now see what are the public principles and opinions, the life and character, of Gen. Harrison, the sole opposing candidate for the Presidency, and if they do not present a better guarantee for the safe republican administration of the government. It has been the singular fortune of General Harrison to have been more misrepresented and consequently misunderstood, particularly in his native State, than any other distinguished citizen of our country. The reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the circumstance that for the last ten or twelve years of his life he has been withdrawn from the scenes of active political employment, and that, while his name was before the country in the last Presidential election, exposing him of course, to much denunciation and misrepresentation from his political adversaries, the attention of the opposition party of the South was mainly directed to a distinguished citizen of their own section, so that there was no party interest felt at that time, in the South, in detecting and exposing the numerous and gross misrepresentations of which he was made the subject by an unscrupulous press. From this state of things it has arisen, that in the South generally and in Virginia in particular, the most unfounded charges have been widely propagated in regard to his public principles and conduct, and till lately without efficient contradiction and exposure,—thus imposing on many good citizens, who will be now eager to repair the injustice they have done him. The most prominent of these charges, which is still wantonly repeated, is that General Harrison is an *abolitionist*. I have recently investigated with care, all the evidences of his principles and conduct on this as well as other important public questions, and I am thorough[illegible] vinced that if there be one man wh[illegible] titled himself to the gratitude [illegible] beyond all others, by the [illegible] zeal he has at all [illegible] the [illegible] in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South and the peace and safety of their firesides, against all interference, whether of fanaticism or political ambition, that man is Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio.

You have doubtless read the speech made by him at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, in 1835, in which, in the face of a non-slaveholding audience, he gallantly volunteered to defend the rights and interests of the South. Where can be found, even in the productions of any southern statesman, a more energetic and unsparing denunciation of the schemes of the *abolitionists?* He pronounces them to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional,"—"illegal, persecuting and dangerous," and after depicting in glowing language the fatal consequences to which they must lead, he calls upon his audience with indignant earnestness, to "*frown* upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated."—He lays down in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, the fundamental principle that the subject of slavery is under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the states in which it exists, and that neither the general government nor the non-slaveholding states has any right whatever to interfere with it: and he moreover contends that discussions upon the subject in the non-slaveholding states, tending in their consequences, as they do, to jeopard the peace and impair the rights of the slave-holding states, are an abuse of the freedom of speech and of the Press, in violation of the spirit and pervading design of the Constitution. The same declarations were made by him, and with greater emphasis, if possible, in an address delivered to an assembly of his fellow-citizens at Cheviot in Ohio, on the 4th of July 1838; from which an isolated passage, (in which the author admitting slavery to be an evil, says he would gladly see the surplus revenue of the Union devoted to its progressive extinction by the *purchase* and *colonization* of the slaves, "*with the sanction of the States holding them*,) has been artfully culled, and given to the public, carefully suppressing the *context*, in which Gen'l. Harrison maintains, in the strong and unqualified language I am about to cite, that "the slave population is under the EXCLUSIVE control of the states which possess them," and that "neither the general government nor the non-slaveholding States can interfere *in any way*, with the right of property in slaves," and at the same time denounces the schemes of the abolitionists as fraught with "horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only could look with approbation."

But even if the incidental and abstract suggestion above noticed in the Cheviot speech of Gen. Harrison were to be looked at, disconnected from its context, however we might differ from him both as to its practicability and some of the principles involved, justice and candor would still require us to bear in mind, but a few years ago, similar sentiments were freely expressed both by the press and public councils of Virginia, and that a *plan* for effecting the same object, almost identical with that thrown out by Gen. Harrison, was developed and earnestly advocated by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed by him, during the last years of his life, to Mr. Sparks, which you will see in the 4th Vol. of his writings, page 388 391. But I again repeat, where is the man, whether of the South or of the north, who, in the practical assertion of the rights of the south, and in energetic and decisive reprobation of the projects of the Abolitionists, has gone farther than Gen. Harrison? A just people cannot forget the noble and self sacrificing devotion with which he stood alone, out of all the Representatives of the *Western non-slaveholding States* and in a little band of but two or three from the whole non-slaveholding region of the Union, in steadily resisting on behalf of the rights and interests of the south, the memorable Missouri restriction, and the kindred proposition made at the same period to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Arkansas—a patriotic self-devotion by which he lost his seat in Congress, and incurred popular odium and proscription, for a season, in his own State. All this Gen. Harrison did freely, from a sense of duty to the Constitution of his Country, and to the rights and interests of the southern States, at a time when he had nothing to ask at their hands. What was the course of the present Chief Magistrate, in whose behalf Gen. Harrison is now sought to be stigmatised as an *Abolitionist*, under the same circumstances? He, *then*, as a member of the Senate of New York, voted in favor of instructions to the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to support the Missouri restriction, and a year or two afterwards, as a member of the Senate of the United States, voted in favor of a proposition to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Florida. Well, therefore, might the south require of him some pledge of fidelity to their rights, when he became a candidate for their suffrages to elevate him to the station he now occupies. But what *farther or higher pledge* can Gen. Harrison have to give, than his *conduct and opinions*, *uniformly* sustained through every change of circumstances and at every personal sacrifice, coupled with that just and Republican definition of the true province of the Presidential veto in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq., in which he says "it is a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the constitution itself from violaton, and to protect the rights of the *minority* and the weaker members of the Union,"—a definition obviously framed, in its last clause particularly, with reference to that vital interest of the South, of which he has proved himself through good and through evil report, the disinterested and patriotic champion.

Another denunciatory charge against Gen. Harrison and alike destitute of foundation, which has been extensively propa[illegible] that he was "a black cockade fed[illegible] advocate of the alien and sedi[illegible] administration of the [illegible] his charge has been [illegible] refuted by Judge [illegible] citizen, and lately [illegible] ngress, of the State [illegible] timate personal ac[illegible] rrison at the peri[illegible] a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and warmly advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams." Gen. Harrison himself, in a debate in the Senate of the United States in March 1826, in replying to some observations of Mr. Randolph, importing a similar charge, explicitly declared that, while in common with his constituents, the Legislature of the North Western Territory, whose delegate in Congress he then was, he approved the course of Adams' administration in the controversy with the French government, and had a great personal respect for Mr. Adams as an honest man and a patriot, "his opposition to the alien and sedition laws was so well known in the Territory, that a promise was extorted from him by his *friends* in the *Legislature*, that, as he had no vote in the proceedings of Congress, he would not unnecessarily compromise the local interests of his constituents by the expression of his political opinions." But whether Gen. Harrison has been or is a federalist, must depend on the character of his political principles, and not on the arbitrary classification of personal or party prejudice. Now, it so happens that we have an authentic and most lucid exposition of his political principles by himself, at a period of life when they must have been fully matured and thoroughly settled, in an address to the voters of his District, before whom he was then a candidate for a seat in Congress, which was published in the Cincinnati Inquisiter under date of the 17th Sept. 1822.

In that admirable address, he declares that he is "a *Republican of the old Jeffersonian school*," and derives his principles of constitutional interpretation "from the *celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature* of '98 and '99"—that he, therefore, "denies to the General Government the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given into effect"—that "he *believes the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional*"—that "he believes in the tendency of a *large public debt* to sap the foundation of the constitution by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and interest must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people," and that he is therefore, "in favour of every practicable *retrenchment in the expenditures* of the government"—that "he believes in the right of the people to *instruct their representatives*, when elected"—and finally that he believes "upon the preservation of the Union of the States, depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties—that the true cement of this Union is the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other—and that as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved." A political creed more truly *Republican* and patriotic than this, I think you will agree with me, has never been submitted to the American people, and as it was delivered to the world, when the experience and reflection of a life then but little short of fifty years had impressed their seal upon his opinions, it must in candour be presumed to form the *basis* of his public policy and conduct.

But, it is said that Gen. Harrison has voted for a protective Tariff, for Internal Improvements by the General Government, and is in *favor* of a National Bank. In regard to this last allegation, I think I shall be able to shew you presently that it is wholly gratuitous. As to the others, what more has Gen. Harrison done than Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Van Buren voted for the worst of all the Tariffs, the Tariff of 1828, commonly called the Bill of abominations.—Very gross and wanton injustice has been done Gen. Harrison, by perverting a passage in an address delivered by him to an agricultural society in Ohio in 1831, so as to make the impression that he would not be willing to relax or abandon the Tariff policy "till under its operation the grass was found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." The truth is that this expression was quoted by Gen. Harrison from an agricultural address of Mr. Jas. M. Garnett of our own State, who had argued that such was the actual effect of the Tariff on the South, and Gen. Harrison, responding to the argument, declared if such were really its effect, then "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." The sentiments of Gen. Harrison are known to be those of distinguished liberality on this subject; for in his Cheviot speech he declares, with as much justness of thought as elegance of expression, that, "even in cases where the injurious operation of a measure of the general government is confined to a few, and it is benefical to a large majority of the States, it would be evidence of as little foresight, as of moral rectitude in the latter to countenance the injury." On the subject of Internal Improvements, General Harrison, I apprehend, never gave so strong a vote in affirmation of the power of the General Government, as Mr. Van Buren's vote for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, according to his own admission, was; and if you look into the recent Report of the Secretary of War, you will find that that officer, as the organ of the Administration in this branch of the public policy, distinctly asserts the *constitutional* power of Internal Improvements in the federal government, "in regard to such works as are of general utility," while his statements and remarks shew that appropriations for works even of a different character, have received the official approval and signature of the President. Gen. Harrison in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq. declares his opinion that "no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on Internal Improvements, but for those *which are strictly national*," and inculcates with great force, the propriety of "*forbearance and conciliation* in regard to a power, the exercise of which, had produced, and would, doubtless, continue to produce, jealousies and dissension."

Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that, in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that "he believed the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional." In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query, "whether, if elected President, he would sign a Bill with proper *modifications and restrictions*, for chartering a Bank of the United States," he replies in the following very specific and guarded terms—"I would, *if it were clearly ascertained* that the public interests in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried to ascertain whether the financial operations of the government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. *It is to be remarked* that Gen. Harrison here speaks not of what he would recommend, or is personally in favor of, but what he would do, in the event of a Bill for chartering a Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, being passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature; and even in that case he says he would sign it only under the special contingencies he enumerates, to wit, that it had been clearly ascertained by experience to be necessary for carrying on the financial operations of the government, and that there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor," and, he adds emphatically, that unless it should be shown "to be necessary for conducting the financial operations of the government, he does not think one can be constitutionally chartered." Connecting what Gen. Harrison here says with the declaration in his address to the voters of his District in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a National Bank. While this is Gen. Harrison's position on the question of a National Bank, Mr. Van Buren is, we know, actively exerting all the influence of his high office to force upon the country a great Government Bank, (under the disguise of his sub-Treasury scheme,) controlled entirely by executive agency, and thus affecting, in the hands of the President, that union of the moneyed and political power of the government, which has ever been held fatal to the liberties of a free people.

This question of *Executive power* is, after all, the great and paramount question of the day, threatening, as it does, the existence of that civil and political freedom on which all our institutions repose. We have seen what a rapid and alarming development, by means of party discipline, the abuse of official patronage, and the new and extraordinary pretensions put forth by the President and his friends, this power has recently attained; till the government has been warped into a *practical* monarchy of the worst sort, in which all power is centred in one man, to be used, not for the good of the people, but for the exclusive *benefit of a party*. To "correct this procedure,"—to "restrain Executive power" within its legitimate bounds, to bring back the "administration to Republican forms and principles"—and to protect the "purity and independence of the Legislative department," should now be the object of every Republican patriot, as it was that which, Mr. Jefferson tells us, (4th vol. of his writings, p. 450,) first aroused and united the Republicans of '98 and 99. To enable you the better to judge of the principles and opinions of Gen. Harrison on this great question of Executive power, in contrast with the doctrines and practices of the present administration, I will extract from his letter to the Hon. Harmar Denny, written four years ago, certain cardinal principles which he lays down "as proper to be observed by any Executive sincerely desirous of restoring the government to its original simplicity and republicanism" and then exhibit in immediate juxta-position to them the correlative principles fairly deducible from the practice or express declarations of the President or his friends.

[Then come extracts from Gen. Harrison's letters and Mr. Van Buren's Messages, which we have before published.]

After running over this parallel of the principles and doctrines of the two candidates for the Presidency in regard to the fundamental question of the powers and duties of the Executive Department, no one can hesitate as to which of the two is the *Republican* candidate. But it may be asked what guarantee has Gen. Harrison to offer that he would faithfully carry out the principles which he has so properly laid down as the guides and land marks of a Republican Administration. Besides a character unstained by treachery in private or public life, he offers a security of no small importance in the formal and public declaration that, if elected, he would under no circumstances whatever, allow himself to be a candidate for re-election. Coming into office with this express renunciation of all future personal aspirations, he could have but one motive to actuate him in the discharge of his high duties—a patriotic devotion to the interests and happiness of his country, and a noble ambition to identify his name with the permanence of her free Republican institutions. The example which Gen. Harrison has thus set, in contributing to introduce a principle to which our wisest Statesmen have attached the highest importance, constitutes of itself a strong claim to the support of a Republican people. It is known that Mr. Jefferson at the formation of the Constitution, pronounced the re-eligibility of the President to be its capital, and possibly at some future day its fatal defect.—How impressively have passing events added their testimony to the sagacity and wisdom of his foresight! The first term of a Presidency has now come to be almost wholly devoted to securing the re-election of the incumbent by party combinations and arrangement, by the surveillance and direction of popular elections, by turning patronage to the best account, for its possessor, and by all the other resources of party tactics, (even to the unseemly participation of the Chief Magistrate himself in the canvass,) to the great neglect and prejudice of the national interests. He who by placing himself on the principle of a self imposed ineligibility after a *single term* of service in the Presidential office, shall contribute to make it henceforward a part of the political usages and common law of the country, will have closed up one of the most copious sources of existing abuse, and have earned for himself a lasting title to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

Regarding Harrison, for the reasons I have mentioned, as the *true Republican* candidate for the Presidency of the two now presented to the choice of the country, I shall unhesitatingly give him my support. I shall do so with the more cheerfulness because, while best consulting thereby, as I honestly believe, those great Republican principles which I have ever considered to be inseparably united with the happiness of my country, I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an eminent citizen who has rendered it the most signal and important services at a time when to *serve* meant something far other than merely to receive the emoluments of office—on one who, having successively enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be naturally prompted to emulate their high example—who, in the various and delicate trusts he has held has ever shown that he preferred his country to himself, and has retired from them all, amid the numerous and alluring temptations they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected honor, neither guilty of infidelity himself nor winking at it in others—and who now in the honorable retirement of *private life*, combining the ennobling pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and the patriot citizen, is emphatically *one of the people*, knowing how to appreciate their interests, as well as to maintain and defend their rights. I cannot doubt that the principles we have held in common will have brought us to a common conclusion, but whether this should be the case or not, you will, I am sure, do me the justice to believe, that in forming the judgment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no personal feeling, by no mere party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am very respectfully
and truly, your friend,
W. C. RIVES.

To ——— ———, Esq.

GOOD AS WELL AS GREAT.

At the recent great Whig meeting in Boston, *Mr. Putnam*, a Member of the Legislature, related the following Anecdotes of Gen. Harrison, showing that he is not only brave in the field, and wise in Council, but also benevolent and honest to a fault:

"On one occasion, when invited to dine in company with Gen. Harrison, while the guests were at the table, the crying of a child in the streets reached their ears; no very unusual sound, certainly, and one that would draw few men from the board of a friend. But the kind heart of the General was moved; he left the table; went into the street, and returned; and what do you suppose, asked Mr. P., he found there and did there? It was a little girl crying, and afraid to go home, because she had lost a three dollar bank note with which her mother had directed her to pay a bill. "Stop your crying, my little girl," said the old gentleman; and, drawing from his pocket a three dollar note, he added, "here, take this, and go and pay the bill."

Again. Once, when the General's home was distant from Cincinnati, he had at his table a company of gentlemen. While at their meal, a rap was heard at the door. A stranger, in mean attire, asked if Gen. Harrison was at home. "Yes," was the reply. "I should like to see him," said the poor man. The General was called to the door. The stranger was one of his old soldiers. He was welcomed by his commander, and, following him into the drawingroom, was thus introduced: "Gentlemen, here is one of my old comrades who has done battle for his country, and he will take a seat *with us* at the table." A brief conversation soon satisfied the host that his guest, though poor, might be deserving; and, turning to the company, he said: "Gentlemen, I shall furnish my old comrade with a decent suit of clothes, and give him a letter to one of my friends in Cincinnati, asking him to give this man employment; and will you furnish him means to pay his passage there?" No sooner asked than granted. The poor fellow found the employment sought for him, and has since past his days in comfort.—This fact I have heard on other authority, in the same terms.

Again. Many old settlers upon lands in and around Cincinnati held *possession* of their lots by titles which proved to be unsound. Former possessors were resuming their claims, and this without bringing disgrace upon themselves. An individual who was living upon land to which it was found that General Harrison and a relative of his were the legal owners, went to the former, asking him to name the terms of a compromise. "*Sir*," answered he, "where I have no *moral* title, I have no legal title;" and, soon after this, both he and his friend gave in their quit-claim deeds to the parties concerned."

Statistics of Mortality.—Dr. Noah Webster, in a letter to a member of Congress, states that, about forty years ago, he collected many bills of mortality, in New England, by which it appears that the annual deaths were one to seventy or seventy five of the inhabitants. In Middletown, in Connecticut, the annual deaths for one period of twenty years were only one to a hundred of the inhabitants; but this was an extraordinary case. It appears, from these bills of mortality and from the census, that in New England fifteen persons of every hundred born live to the age of seventy; and eight to the age of eighty. Fifteen to a hundred, or one hundred and fifty to a thousand, gives a degree of longevity a little higher than in England and Wales, which is stated at one hundred and forty five to a thousand.—*Boston Courier.*

A Fair Joke.—The Providence Journal says that a plan is maturing to give the Whig party a new name on the fourth of March, 1841. It is then to be called the "Administration party."

FROM FLORIDA.

We have advices to the 30th ult. from the Camp near the Gulf of Mexico, and South East of the Suwannee. Gen. Taylor, on the 20th of January last, wrote to Adjutant General Jones, at Washington, that "an examination of the Wacasassa country by four companies of the 2d Infantry, will immediately be commenced."—Their operations are detailed by a Correspondent, whose letter enables us to state, that the campaign ordered by Gen. Taylor in the Order No. 6, commenced on the 3d ult., and had been steadily persevered in; the troops encountering every species of hardship, without a murmur. The scouts are generally absent five days, officers as well as men carrying their provisions upon their backs.

South of the Camp, and between the mouths of the Suwannee and Wacasassa, the country is very low and marshy. The troops in many instances have marched four miles almost knee-deep in mud. They have frequently encamped, through necessity, in the salt marsh, which borders the Gulf of Mexico, and been obliged to use salt water.

The duty assigned to the Battalion cannot be completed before the end of March. The dogs from St. Marks did not reach the Camp until within a few days previous to our advices, and as yet no opportunity had been afforded of testing them upon fresh trails.

Previous to their arrival the troops flushed three different Camps, taking from the enemy, who escaped into the swamp, large quantities of plunder, to wit; deer, and other skins, bear skins, bed clothes, garden seeds, adzes, axes, hatchets, &c. &c.; the latter articles having it is believed been carried off by them, while on some marauding expeditions in Middle Florida. Lt. Westcott, came unexpectedly upon a camp of Indians near the gulf. They fired upon him, but on his returning the fire, immediately retreated, leaving behind them all their plunder, which was very considerable. The same day Capt. Smith also flushed a party and captured their packs.—*Savannah Georgian.*

APALACHICOLA, Feb. 19, 1840.

There seems to be a great misapprehension of the manner in which the bloodhounds are to be used in hunting the Indians. The hounds are not to be let loose, but are to be placed upon the Indians' trail, and to lead the soldiers to their hiding places. The Indians remaining in Florida are a most cowardly and brutal gang. They dare not attack white men, unless they are five to one, but attack houses that are alone and at a distance from others, and generally when the men are absent. They attacked and burnt a house 30 miles above this place.—They fractured the skull of a girl* 9 years of age, and then compelled her mother to hold her up, when they fired at her. She was left for dead, but was afterwards brought to this place on a steamboat and may possibly recover. Her physician told me that her skull was fractured, and that she had received in her person five rifle balls. The U. S. troops are of very little service, and I have not heard of their killing or wounding an Indian for a year past.

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*Since dead.

A Turkish Lady.—A letter from Constantinople, quoted by the Nouveliste Vaudois, announces a circumstance which, if true, evinces an extraordinary innovation on the old habits of the Mussulmans. It states that the young Sultan, yielding to the pressing request of his sister Mihirmah, has granted her permission to proceed to England, and be present at the marriage of Queen Victoria. She is, the writer says, to go to London in the Montrose steamer, accompanied by Dr. Millingen, the English physician, and a numerous suit, and after the marriage is to proceed to Naples and from thence to Switzerland, pass the summer, but is not to go to Paris, an arrangement which is said to have given great dissatisfaction to M. de Pontois. The same letter informs us that the Sultan is about to issue a hatti-scheriff, authorising Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish women to wear the European dress, and that the announcement has given great delight to the fair sex, who will no longer be compelled to hide their charms under the feredge and the yarhemak.

In St. Louis, the Gazette printed in that city, remarks, that more murders have been committed there in one year, among a population of 22,000 than have been committed in Boston in 20 years, with a population of 100,000. The difference arises from the fact that in the latter city public sentiment is so decidedly against the wearing of dangerous weapons, that no respectable man will be guilty of the practice. In the western states, where the population is in progress of transition from explorers and pioneers to a settled community, the wearing of arms is almost habitual; or at least, if a man expects an altercation, he is considered justified in arming himself for it. What gentlemen do, blackguards imitate; and we are not therefore to wonder that brawls so frequently end in murder.—*Dispatch.*

Died at Mansfield Mass, on the 20th ult. Lieut. Mason Cobb, 84; 28th, Mr. Benjamin Cobb, 87; 4th inst. Capt. John Cobb, 82—all three brothers and Revolutionary pensioners leaving still four other brothers, the youngest of whom is over 70. The united ages of all seven amount to 550 years, 9 months and 17 days, the average of which is 78 years and 8 months. The father, Benj. Cobb, died in 1811, aged 82, and their mother died in 1828, in the 90th year of her age—a rare instance of family longevity.

Compliment to American Skill.—The New York Com. Adv. says: "We understand that a steam frigate, to be about the same dimensions with the Great Western, is to be immediately built at Jersey city under the direction of Mr. Schuyler of that city. Mr. Bell is to be the builder. The frigate is for the Russian government, and when completed, the keel of another will be immediately laid at the same place, also for his Imperial Majesty."

STRONG TESTIMONY.

At a meeting at Mobile, Ala. on the 22d ult. (Judge Martin, late of Salisbury, N. C. in the Chair,) Major John Mayrant was earnestly invited to favor the meeting with an address. In answer to repeated calls he rose and riveted the attention and electrified the vast auditory with a speech of surpassing eloquence, brilliancy and power.—The gifted speaker spoke of his having been a member of the State rights party in South Carolina; of the warmth of his personal attachment to John C. Calhoun, but that he could not with him go for the fate of Kinderhook; but that he would most cheerfully give his influence and cast his vote for the old hero of Tippecanoe, and that other patriot and consistent states rights man John Tyler. Major M. said it was his happiness to have made the personal acquaintance of one sir, the much abused persecuted patriot and farmer of North Bend.

A short time before the last Presidential election, at the white Sulphur Springs, in Va. he met with Gen. Harrison. Many Southern gentlemen were there, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Old Hero, and ascertain his views and sentiments in relation to the domestic institutions of the South. This committee consisted of Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. Wm. S. Archer, and himself, and Maj. M. assured the meeting that the answers of Gen. Harrison to their enquiries were orthodox, and every thing that the South could desire. During the delivery of this thrilling, this spirit stirring, and soul reviving address, the speaker was frequently interrupted by the rapturous and deafening plaudits of the meeting.

The Hagerstown Torchlight says that "the laborers on the Franklin Railroad, now in progress of construction, received $1 per day last fall; they now receive but 75 cents. The laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, at the commencement of that work received $1 25 per day—they now receive 62½ cents. And after the suspension of operations on the canal, some weeks ago, hundreds and hundreds of laborers were willing and anxious to work for their boarding, but could not get employment."

The Assumption of State Debts.—Reader, did you ever see a mendicant, ragged filthy, abject and squalid—a beggar from door to door for his daily food? Did you ever hear such an one talk importantly of other persons' extravagance and bankruptcy, and say that if they were to apply to him for money he would not give them a farthing? If you never did, we call your attention to the majority of the Senate of the United States, where you will find just such a beggar, and hear him use precisely such language. The U. States Government, a miserable bankrupt and beggar—a pauper who lives from "hand to mouth"—sets himself up as a lecturer on extravagance, and says that he wont give a cent to people who not only have not asked him for a farthing, but who are able to buy him and sell him a thousand times over! *Ha, ha, ha!* It is a good joke is'nt it.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Effects.—A house and lot on Broadway, N. York, valued at $60,000 before the currency was reformed, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash. Many old inhabitants present at the sale, said that at no time within 40 years past would it have brought less than $30,000.

Fruits of Loco focoism.—We are informed that three thousand five hundred operatives and laborers, have been thrown out of employment at Pittsburg, Pa., in consequence of the ruinous measures of the administration, making it necessary to suspend business.—*Madisonian.*

General Harrison, at present, declines all invitations to partake of the hospitalities of his political friends. The first invitation that he will accept will be an invitation from the people to visit Washington on the 4th of March, 1841.—*Louisville Journal.*

Signs of Defeat.—The locofocos are beginning to say that General Harrison is a drunkard, a wine bibber, and a sinner.

"*Spare that Tree.*"—One night, last week, some scoundrels, who ought to be dieted on Cocoons for a month, made an incursion into the Silk Orchard of the Joint Stock Company in this City, and carried off, it is supposed, several hundred Morus Multicaulis trees. Bundles were found in the morning, tied together, which, the villians either had not time to carry off, or were alarmed in the act of doing so. This is, decidedly, the most encouraging item for Silk growers that we have lately seen, and bespeaks a demand for the Trees, that has not, recently, been calculated on.—*Raleigh Register.*

Longevity.—The Observer of Trieste, states that there is at present living at Hildgausen, in Silesia, a man named Hans Herz, in his 143d year. He has not gone out of doors for the last thirty seven years, but still takes two or three turns in his chamber every day. When the weather is fine, he opens his window and smokes three pipes. He has not been able to speak distinctly for six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren, who attend him, (all his sons are dead,) understand. "This man," adds the Observer, "has lived in three different centuries."

The Legislature of Massachusetts has under consideration a bill to provide for the safety of steamboat passengers. One of the sections provides that a fine of one thousand dollars shall be paid to the heirs, devisees, or creditors of any person killed by carelessness on any railroad, steamboat, or stage coach, within the State.

[This is what the legislature of the separate States ought long since to have done, and not postponed the security of life wherever steam is employed, waiting the tardy action of Congress.]

A man named Miller is lecturing at Boston to full houses, on the end of the world; which he predicts will occur in 1843.

Charlotte:

Thursday, March 19, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

☞ *Mr. Rives Letter.*—We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts copied into to-day's paper from a letter lately written by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. Mr. Rives was a firm supporter of the present administration and went with it in all its lengths until he became convinced that every measure of the party was injurious to the Country—he then changed his course and became opposed to them. He will support Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency. In his letter we think he pretty clearly gives the lie direct to the charge that the General is an Abolitionist.

☞ *The New Jersey Question.*—Contrary to all calculation we have to state that the House of Representatives, after having referred the contested election from New Jersey to the proper Committee for examination and who were busily engaged in this duty, have passed a resolution calling upon the Committee to report forthwith which five of the ten contending applicants had received the largest number of legal votes. The committee disregarding the phraseology of the resolution reported on the 5th instant, (enumerating all the votes legal and illegal) that the five Van Buren men had received the largest number of legal votes. The last Western Carolinian in an article on this subject would try and mislead its readers into a belief that the case had been fairly reported on by the Committee by stating "that the Governor with his magical *broad seal* and his party in Congress and out of Congress have taken great pains to forestall public opinion, and get the minds of the people made up in his favor, before *the facts* of the case were known." To let the people know that the facts of the case were not made known, we copy the following article from the Madisonian:

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Late in the evening, Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections brought in a report on the New Jersey case, in which, after a long criticism on the words "*forthwith*" and "*lawful*," for the purpose of doing away with their plain meaning and just application, the Committee proceeded to an examination of all the votes given, *lawful* and *unlawful*, (whether by aliens and minors or by qualified citizens, and whether obtained fraudulently or not!) and then concluded by declaring Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall, had received a majority of the *lawful* votes of the whole State!!

When the Clerk began to read the report there was a manifest disposition on the part of a large majority of the House to adjourn, and allow the report to be printed. But two or three members insisted on hearing the report at once. The Clerk then went on; but such was the noise in the Hall that only a word could be distinctly heard now and then, and so great was the weariness of the members that several attempts were successively made to dispense with the reading, order the documents to be printed, and adjourn.

During one of the suspensions of the reading, Mr. Fillmore, without objection being made from any quarter, offered a resolution for recommitting the report on the ground that the Committee had not complied with the instructions of the House to report who had received the greatest number of lawful votes, and rejected without just cause, important evidence tending to show the illegality of certain votes.

Mr. Petriken said this was out of order. A number of members addressed the Chair at the same time, each endeavoring to make his voice heard above the others. The continuation of the reading was insisted upon, and the Clerk proceeded to the end.

The Speaker then said that the question would be on the motion to recommit the report; and that Mr. Fillmore was entitled to the floor.

[The Loco-Focos finding that Mr. Fillmore's motion would lead to a discussion which would impede their progress in the intended outrage of the right, determined to deprive that gentleman of his unquestionable right to the floor.]

Mr. Duncan appealed from the decision of the Chair; and contended that Mr. Petriken was entitled to the floor. The latter, it was understood, had in his hand a proposition to vote into the vacant seats directly, the pretenders from New Jersey, Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their associates!

This was enough. The signal was given, and a sufficient number of Administration men were found unscrupulous enough to reverse the first decision of the Chair, and deprive Mr. Fillmore of as fair a claim to the floor as ever a member had.

Mr. Petriken then did the work, for which the privilege of the floor was given to him by his partisan comrades. He moved to strike out the resolution of Mr. Fillmore, and substitute for it another, declaring that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall, having received a majority of the lawful votes of the people of New Jersey, are entitled to seats as members of the Twenty-Sixth Congress; and requiring that the Speaker should duly qualify them when they present themselves. On this motion he called the previous question.

Mr. Fillmore rose to a point of order. But his voice was drowned by a chorus of noises, such as the party train-bands are in the habit of making, whenever they wish to silence an independent member. Mr. Fillmore was about to reduce his objections to writing; but at the suggestion of his friends around, he withdrew them, declaring it appeared manifest that the party had determined "*the deed should be done*," and he thought night the most fitting time for such a deed.

Mr. Proffit next rose, and said that amidst the confusion, he had called five or six times for the reading of the appendix which followed the report.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order now as the previous question had been demanded.

Mr. Proffit. I made the call half a dozen times before—but in these scenes of revolution—this hall of commotion and jacobinism, no man's rights are regarded!

The proceedings that followed, baffle all description. Motions to adjourn, motions for a call of the House, the calling of the yeas and nays, attended with all the excitement and disturbance which have become of late so common, consumed the time until nearly nine o'clock. There was a decided determination to force the infamous resolution of Petriken through that night. But suddenly the *Loco-Focos* became alarmed.—Some of the more honest supporters of the administration wavered, and talked plainly of leaving the Hall. The managers gave the signal, and the train-band voted for the motion to adjourn, and carried it.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th instant, notices the further proceedings of the House on this question as follows:

The House of Representatives came yesterday to a decision, such as it is, upon the contested election from the state of New Jersey; a decision against the Constitution of the United States, because it is against the Statutes of the State of New Jersey made in pursuance of the Constitution; against usage founded in reason and propriety; and in violation of its own pledge, through its committee of elections, to the five persons having possession, from the outset, of the legal evidence of title to seats as Representatives in Congress from New Jersey.

They have admitted as Representatives from the State of New Jersey five persons whom the authorities of New Jersey, legally authorized to act upon the subject, have officially declared not to have been elected to sit as Representatives from New Jersey.

A majority of the House of Representatives has thus not only *nullified the laws of the State of New Jersey*, and given seats as Members to persons having no ascertained title to them, but they have done so under the following revolting circumstances:

First, They refused to hear what the opposing claimants have to say.

Secondly, They refused to hear the testimony in the possession of the Committee of Elections.

Thirdly, They refused to receive and hear read the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections.

Fourthly, They passed the resolution thus violating the Constitution, usage, and their own plighted faith, under and by the power of the *Previous Question*, which cuts off all debate.

If there ever was a more high-handed proceeding in this country by any Legislative body, we should like to know. It is very evident from this proceeding that "the party" are determined to carry the Sub-Treasury Bill through the House, regardless of the means. But we hope the day of reckoning is coming.

"*We knew there was a party in the United States secretly anxious to establish titles and ranks of nobility, but we did not expect so soon to see them try so broad a step towards their object as they have tried with their broad seal.*"

The above extract is copied from the last Western Carolinian. We think this charge comes with rather a bad grace from men who, when they commenced their editorial career, was at the head of a pseudo-Whig paper, but kept veering round until it has become as thorough a Van Buren paper as any in the country—and we think gentlemen if any party in this country is in favor of ranks of nobility it is the one you have now enrolled yourselves with. Your President it is stated will not allow none but the rich and those high in favor to visit the White House, and we find it the case with most of those under him, that they have nothing but circumstance and show degrading to the descendants of the hardy veterans of '76.

☞ The charge was made against Gen. Harrison some time ago, by an Ohio paper, and published by all the Van Buren papers that he belonged to an Abolition Society, and if it was denied it could be proved. This was denied by Ohio papers but no proof has been forth coming to substantiate this charge. Another charge has recently been put in circulation and is going the rounds of the Van Buren press that the General joined an Abolition Society in Richmond, Va. when he was eighteen years of age. This charge carries a refutation on its face, for it is stated that at that age Gen. Harrison was at a Northern College attending Medical Lectures. And further, we call attention to an article in a preceding column headed "*Strong testimony*" which cannot help satisfying the most incredulous, that all these charges are arrant lies fabricated for political effect.—And still further, the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer stated a few days since that he had seen a letter from Gen. Harrison of a late date, in which he stated that he *neither is now, nor ever has been* a Member of an Abolition Society. So much for these charges.

"*Petticoat Allen.*"—The Tory papers are still harping on the story, that the ladies of Chilicothe, Ohio, had voted Gen. Harrison a "red flannel petticoat." This story originated in this way. Mr. Allen, the present Senator in Congress from Ohio, first started the story in a speech, some years ago. The ladies of Chilicothe immediately denounced it as a falsehood, and a Brigadier General of the Ohio militia, published Allen, who was a Major in his regiment, in the newspapers as a liar and scoundrel. Allen never resented it.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

We learn from a spectator, that Messrs. Morehead and Saunders, candidates for Governor, met at Hillsborough, on Monday, (being Orange Superior Court) and addressed the people at great length, and with unusual animation. Our informant was not able to give a very luminous account of the scene, but we gather from the tenor of his remarks, that the discussion was very heated, if not personal, and was not confined to the candidates. Judge Saunders, it seems, in the course of his speech, alluded to the "Star," and particularly, in some way, to Mr. McQueen's connexion with it, in terms by no means courteous or complimentary. Mr. McQueen, who attends that Court, being present, replied to the Judge in language exceedingly severe and personal, and excoriated him, it is said, to the epidermis.—The "Hillsborough Recorder," we presume, will furnish the particulars, which shall be laid before our readers on Tuesday. Our informant is a Saunders man, but we venture the assertion, upon his own admissions, that the Judge never before had hold of so "ugly a customer" as Mr. Morehead. It is very evident, from the reluctant answers given to our numerous enquiries, that the Whig Candidate made a deep impression upon the large and very attentive crowd. The speaking commenced about 1 o'clock, P. M., and continued until night. Thus has the political campaign been fairly opened in the "Old North." All that the Whigs ask, or would receive, is an open field and a fair fight. "Give us but this, and Ajax asks no more."—*Raleigh Register.*

EXTRAORDINARY RECANTATION.

A few days since, there was in the Senate of the United States, a most extraordinary *recantation* by some prominent Senators in the Administration ranks, of many of the doctrines of the party. Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy, and King, of Ala., declared emphatically for themselves and their party, that they *are not* and *never have been*, adverse to the Banking Institutions of the country! That they are not, and never have been, hard-money men! So, so, the physic begins to operate. This is one of the immediate effects of that torrent of popular indignation which is swelling, and will continue to roll on, until the "Perish Credit, Perish Commerce" party are effectually overwhelmed.

The "Baltimore Patriot" states, that Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, who appeared in the Senate for the first time since his visit to Virginia, commented in a strain of inimitable pleasantry on these extraordinary recantations. "Where am I?" he asked. "This is the Senate—that is the portrait of Washington, (pointing to the picture of the Father of his country, which adorns the Chamber,) but really gentlemen seem to have lost their personal identity. What, Sir, the Senators on the Administration side, *not* in favor of a Specie currency—not opposed to Banking institutions—not enemies to the Credit system! Why, sir, what have we heard repeatedly from the members on that side but denunciation on denunciation against Banks, against Credit, against Paper money, and eulogy on eulogy of Specie currency?" Mr. Clay proceeded to express his regret that the recantation was not general—that the Senators from Ohio and North Carolina, and the distinguished Senator from Missouri, did not come out in the same way. He hoped that since gentlemen had abandoned so many of the doctrines connected with the Sub-Treasury, they would go one step further, and give up that scheme itself.—He very properly attributed these recantations to the force of public sentiment, which he also designated as the potent cause of that long sleep which the Sub-Treasury bill has been allowed to enjoy on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives.—*ib.*

A Hint.—The Tory Legislature of Mississippi is said to have passed the following resolution, by a vote of 42 to 40:—

Resolved, That the Hon. John Henderson be, and is hereby invited and respectfully requested, forthwith to resign his office as Senator—to the end that the will of the people of Mississippi may be fairly expressed.

Mr. Henderson has only been in the Senate one year, we believe.—*Fay. Observer.*

A HIT—A PALPABLE HIT.

The Fredericksburg Arena referring to the stress laid by the Enquirer and its Tory compeers upon the charge of Federalism made by John Randolph against Gen. Harrison, says—

"If the spiteful epithets of John Randolph are to be remembered and quoted against the private virtue or political orthodoxy of his cotemporaries, who will come up to the standard? What did he say of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe—nay, if the Editor of the Enquirer will quote his remarks about Gen. Harrison, false as they are known to be, can he expect folks to forget what Mr. Randolph said of him and his 'principles?'"

"*Selling White Men.*"—In addition to the fact stated in our last, that every Legislature of North Carolina since 1784, had authorized the selling of white men for vagrancy, and that Virginia had long had a similar law,—we now find, that Felix Grundy, the late Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren, and his bosom friend, voted for a similar law in the Legislature of Tennessee in 1811–12, and made an able speech in its favor, "maintaining that it was better for the criminal, and more *humane* in the law, to *sell* a convict for a specified time, than to confine him in prison.

Alas for the friends of the thieves and malefactors! who have been crying their eyes out because Gen. Harrison voted to sell these convicts for a limited time, rather than have them rot in jail. The thieves themselves are less vile than their hypocritical friends.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Administration appears to have been so much "annoyed" by the demonstrations of popular feeling at the late enthusiastic meetings in the District, that the Globe threatens a removal of the seat of Government! And where in the name of justice, could this domineering power go to escape the indignation and frowns of an outraged People? They might, perhaps, find shelter beyond the granite hills of New Hampshire. They may well be alarmed at the present "portents of their doom;" and before the Ides of March next, they will cry out more lustily than ever for the hills and mountains to hide them from the storm of wrath which is now gathering to overwhelm them. Their warning is as clear and distinct as if it were announced in thunder by the concussion of the elements.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

The Richmond Correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian—the Editor himself, a member of the House of Delegates—says:

"At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Harrison, held in Baltimore, a few days ago, Gen. Duff Green openly announced his intention to support him: he declared his purpose to start a Harrison paper in Baltimore, in the first number of which he designs publishing a correspondence between himself and Mr. Calhoun, which, he says, will show the latter to be the most treacherous man living.

The results of the Charter Elections which are taking place in the State of New York are highly auspicious to the cause of reform, especially in what are called the River counties, (below Albany,) which have been the most devoted to the Jacksonian dynasty. In the election which took place last week in the town of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, (the residence of Mr. Senator Tallmadge,) the Administration party made an immense rally to carry the town; 1,009 votes were given, being 150 more than at any former election; but the Whigs triumphed by a majority of 231 votes, being an increase from the last election.

Nemean Grove, N. C., March 4, 1840.

MISS MARTHA:

"Hail woman, Hail! last formed in Eden's bowers
'Midst humming streams and fragrant breathing [flowers;
Thou art, 'mid light and gloom, through good and ill,
Creation's glory—man's chief blessing still."

I suppose that you are about to conclude that your very kind letter of the 14th Feb. is unnoted by me, but believe it not. I have read it over and over again, and would have written long since, but circumstances forbid my doing so.—The very first line in your letter, or rather the first sentence is fraught with meaning. There you make it a cause of rejoicing to do me service—dont you think it would be better that every year was Leap Year? You talked about pitying my case, I didn't like that so well, it might be construed into a bad meaning—but then when you said that you felt determined to make your suit as comfortable as possible, I looked over the other. With regard to my bashfulness, Madam, you may be mistaken; for though I do not like to talk constantly, yet I can talk on subjects which suit my taste. It is true, I dont like to tell old tales that has been told over a thousand times five hundred years ago—nor second-handed thoughts which have been worn thread-bare for centuries past. You talk about me thinking myself that I am not married. I would have you know, dear girl, I dont thank myself or any body else that I am not married. You might begin to think this a rejection of your proposal, but no! You know that you and I could have been married before now had Providence so ordered it—but so it is, and we should be resigned to our fate. You are a little mistaken about attending church with you regularly for six years past—you know during that time I have been———. You are certainly a joking about the parties, for you know that I dont attend any of them. You charge me with never *speaking of love*—you certainly remember one day when we were walking over the green in the cool of the evening, when I proposed that very theme for discussion, and you argued there was no such thing as love, and said you never loved in your life; and when I asked you if you could love me, your reply was I cant love. So you see, I thought you were in earnest and have not said much about the subject since. But I suppose I did wrong, for if I had asked you four or five hundred times you might have said, Oh! you must not believe every thing we say. But you see I was candid and thought others so too, and therefore concluded that what you said was all a fact. You talk in your letter about trying occasions—squeezing your hand—walking, riding and keeping company with you—I dont know how these things could be trying, but perhaps they were trying to you in a manner unknown to me—but as you justly observe, these times are past and gone and other days are come. Leap year! Shout O ye Muses! Shout——. You need not be afraid to tell me you love me, for if I loved you not, I would keep it a secret, so you see nobody would know any thing about who you loved. Its confounded hard that the ladies cannot be permitted to tell who they love—I wouldn't blame them if they would have Leap Year every other year. Martha, you appear to have your mind made up on this important question now under consideration. I advise you to go and see Mrs. P. as soon as you get these lines, and if she has not sold your choice, to purchase your wedding dress, as you wish the matter to be hastened. You say your age is 22, very good; but I confess I was a little surprised—¼ of yours added to 5—1×8 is mine. You are expecting a dowry of $15,000—you are very interesting. You were educated at Salem—all very good. I suppose I heard you examined once in my travels in the year —. I can tell you I dont like every thing there, but then the school is a fine one: their teachers are competent, and I suppose you have made considerable advancements in Science and Literature, Ethics, Casuistry, Natural Law, Law of Honor, the elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Sines, Tangents &c. I like your temper mighty well, if it is as you say, mild; for I was always afraid of being henpecked. You remember the case of old Rip Van Winkle, that this was one of the principal causes of his spending such a great portion of his time in a state of insensibility. Oh! a henpecked husband, who can bear the idea. Their are many now who would be in a better condition if they could get as long a nap as Old Rip did. You say your father is willing for our union—Heavens! that rolls a mountain from my mind, for I didn't know how I should fix it to ask the old folks. I have studied 20 speeches on that subject and none of them answer my purpose. I would rather prepare 20 discourses for the bar—or as many stump speeches, than to ask the old man for you. But if he is willing the thing is settled, because, if things stand as you say they do, I can both ask him for you and ask you for your heart and hand with all kind of boldness. It is for fear of a rejection that makes a fellow feel all over so, when he is about to propose such questions. I hope you will exercise some patience if you love me as you say you do. Your B. O. B.

P. S. You say you would not *for the world* have *any one* know how mu[illegible] you would have me k[illegible] case with Miss H. E[illegible] do so.

To Miss MARTHA [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

The Slave's wish.—An agent was sent to this city some time since by a southern master, to find, if he could, his absconded slave. A day or two ago the agent discovered his whereabouts, and immediately procured a warrant which was put into the hands of a proper officer, and arrangements made for its service and the apprehension of the runaway. The usual opposition was apprehended both from the slave and his caste, and preparations were made either to guard against or overawe it; but when the time arrived, when the writ was served, he hailed the officer as a deliverer—and his arrest as a delivery—not only from the anxiety and doubt of mind which had continually haunted and oppressed him, but from the state of want in which his temporary, uncertain, and illegal freedom had plunged him. The poor fellow "lifted up his voice and wept" with the extremity of joy, and earnestly desired to be quickly taken "home."—*U. S. Gaz.*

MARRIED

In this county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., Mr. JAMES T. HOUSTON, of Cabarrus county, to Miss ANN ISABELLA HENDERSON, of Mecklenburg.

DIED

In this county, on the 8th instant, Mr. J. McGINN McLURE, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 11.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 5	Feathers,	40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5¼ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	32 a 34
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	90 a
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$3½ a $4½	Wool,	17 a 20

CAMDEN—MARCH 14.

Bacon,	8 a 9	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a
Corn,	60 a 65	do. bulk,	$1 a 1¼
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—MARCH 11.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 15	Iron, Swedes,	6½ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$10 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 45
Flour, country,	$5 a 6	do. N. O.	54 a 50

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 29.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	6½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	7¼ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11	Rice,	$3¼ a $3½
Corn,	54 a 57	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 60
do Swedes,	5 a 6½	Sugars,	7 a 9½
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 24	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	27 a 28	Peas,	45 a $1½

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
March 16, 1840. 25tf

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's Shop, on Saturday night, the 7th instant, a large Nova Scotia GRINDSTONE, measuring about 2 feet 2 or 3 inches in diameter and 4½ inches on the face, hung on an iron axle neatly turned, with a crank and screw to the same. The stone had a ridge in the middle making two faces. The subscriber would be thankful for any intelligence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
March 16, 1840. 25tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, at Chesterville, S. C., a negro man named URIUS, aged about 25 or 26 years of age, of ordinary height, very black complected, stout built, had on when he left, a blue frock cloth coat and a black fur hat, narrow brim and gray colored pants, also he has a fur cap with him. He has a small scar on his right cheek which came from a burn—he has a small piece bit out of the upper part of his left ear. It is very probable he may change his name. The said boy was purchased at Franklin C. H., Va.—he will probably make all efforts to get back. He was apprehended in York District, and on his way to Jail broke away—he stated his name to be Jim, the other part not recollected—he stated he was a blacksmith and served his time in Raleigh, N. C. that he is a freeman and that he was taken up in Franklin co., Va. and his free papers taken from him—he is no doubt aiming for Raleigh or Fayetteville. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and safely lodge him in any Jail so I can get him. Information forwarded to the subscriber at Dickerson's Store, Franklin co., Virginia.

HOPKINS NOWLIN.
March 14, 1840. 27t

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made [illegible] them, go from their Shop without being entire[illegible] [illegible]factory to the wearer, so far as cutting and [illegible] concerned.

[illegible] conducted, for the present, un[illegible] [illegible]on & Co., in the house hith[illegible] [illegible]aham.

17tf

POETRY.

WOMAN'S FAITH.—[BY MISS LANDON.]

She loved you, when the sunny light,
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you, when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tone is gone,
And yet she loves you still.

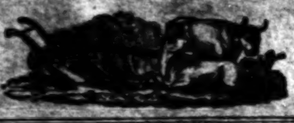
She loved you when you proudly stept,
The gayest of the gay;
That pride, the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

Oh! such the generous faith that glows
In woman's gentle breast—
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vest.

That stays because each other ray,
Has left the lonely shore;
And that the wanderer on his way,
Then wants her light the more.

RURAL ECONOMY.



ORCHARD GRASS.

From the Western Farmer.

The cock's foot grass, (Dactylis Clomerata, L.) known in America by the name of orchard grass, is an imperfect perennial, and grows naturally on dry sandy soil. It is a native of the United States. This grass may be known by its coarse appearance, both of the leaf and spike; and also by its whitish green hue. It is probably better adapted than any other to sow with clover, on lands intended for pasture. Its good properties consist in its early and rapid growth, and its resistance of the drought; but all agree, that to obtain its greatest value, it should be kept closely cropped.—Sheep will pass over every other grass to feed upon it. If suffered to grow without being cropped, it becomes coarse and harsh. Col. Powel, of Pennsylvania, after cultivating it two years, declares it produces more pasturage than any artificial grass he has ever seen in America. After being fed very close it has been found to afford good pasturage, after remaining five days at rest. It is suitable to all arable soils. It abounds in seeds, which are easily gathered; but on account of its peculiar lightness, (the bushel weighing from 12 to 14 lbs.) the seed should be spread on a floor, and sprinkled with water a day or two before it is sown, then it may swell and more readily vegetate. Two bushels of seed are sown to the acre, or half this quantity with clover. The orchard grass should be cut early, except intended for seed, as it diminishes two sevenths in value as hay, by being permitted to ripen its seeds. It will bear cutting as early as clover, and the latter swath is very abundant. After preparing the seed for sowing, to mix plaster of Paris is recommended. It is one of the most profitable grasses, and much of its success depends upon the manner of sowing.

We noticed a few days since a small lot of this grass sown the last spring, a part of it had been cut and fed to cattle. Where it had been cut it was coming out again, and promise to make another crop in good time. It will be recollected by those who observed it last season, that the orchard grass stood the drought better than any other; from what we have seen we are disposed to recommend it to our farming friends; but we would sow in land made rich with manure, in preference to any other, if we expected to reap immediate benefit.

From the Yankee Farmer.

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

There are many methods of preparing seed wheat; the following is most in practice, and is found to be a good one. Wash the grain thoroughly, rubbing it hard, and changing the water several times. Then make a strong pickle by dissolving nearly or quite as much salt in water as you can. Some say make the pickle strong enough to bear up an egg or potatoe. Put the wheat in the pickle, and the *oats* if any, and the light kernels of wheat will swim and must be taken off. Let the wheat remain 24 hours or longer in the pickle, then turn off the water and add slacked lime to the wheat till it is dry enough to sow. Some use strong wood ashes instead of lime.

When a boy, we assisted in sowing some wheat prepared as above; there was not enough to finish the piece, and we got a few quarts more from the same cask, which was sown on the corner of the piece without preparation. When the grain was growing we frequently examined it to see whether there was any difference on account of the seed. When it was ripe scarcely a smutty head could be found on that from the prepared seed; while that which was sown without preparation produced a large quantity of smut. It was perceptible at some distance, and the line between the two kinds could be as distinctly traced. On the one kind there was not more than one smutty head in five hundred; while one fourth or one third of the other was smutty.

One great advantage in preparing seed in this manner is that it may lie in the pickle several weeks without injury, when from a storm or other cause, it cannot be sowed sooner. We before published a case in which wheat was soaked 14 days in strong salt water, and was then sowed and grew well. Another case—several bushels of wheat were soaked in water in which there was as much salt as would dissolve [illegible] there came a storm and overflo[illegible] kernels on which the wheat [illegible] ed, it remained 14 days [illegible] the pickle [illegible] action of the pickle. It was then thought to be too late to sow the wheat, so it was dried and saved till the next spring, then sowed and it grew well.

There is no doubt that grain may be kept in a better condition in a strong than in a weak pickle, as it will neither vegetate nor decay in a strong pickle.

Several *farmers* informed us that they destroyed or partly destroyed their seed wheat last spring, by soaking it in a ley made of wood ashes. We carelessly neglected to note the time it was soaked or the strength of the ley.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

Cotton only commands now, from seven to eight cents a pound. Is it not time, that our Farmers were thinking of a more profitable culture? There is a *field* open to such as desire it—a *field* rich in promise, and which should gratify even the most exorbitant thirst for the accumulation of wealth. We allude to the Silk Culture—a business which, if well conducted, is calculated of itself to make every owner of a small farm *comfortable*, and of a large one, *rich*. By attending to the raising of Silk, as a branch of husbandry, those worn out fields, which are now driving the people of North Carolina, to seek homes amongst strangers, may be converted into so many mines of wealth. We are not now speaking of the Mulberry culture, for purposes of speculation; but we are talking of the culture of the Mulberry, as a necessary step to engage in the feeding of the worm and furnishing the raw material for manufacturing. We ask no man to go into it as an exclusive business—we desire no one to risk the support of himself and family upon it; but we do ask, we do *conjure* every one, who still clings with affection to his home—to his birth place—to engage in it, *as a part* of his business. Let those who cannot spare a larger quantity of land than *one* acre, appropriate *that* to the culture of the Mulberry. It is said, that an acre of Mulberry *trees* will feed about 500,000 worms; that 30,000 cocoons will make a pound of Silk; and, of course, that the whole number of cocoons obtained will yield about 170 lbs.—which, when reeled, would be worth at the very *lowest* calculation, $4 per lb. or $680 to the acre.—Deduct, say one half, for expenses and it leaves a clear profit of more than $300 for the owner to the acre. Neighbors, try it! Do try it, you will not regret the experiment.—*Raleigh Register.*

Suppose an acre of land to yield only half the quantity above estimated viz. 85 lb. and what use so profitable can be made of the land, after planting a provision crop?—ED. FAR. GAZ.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Crittenden & Trotter*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Carter Crittenden, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, March 6, 1840. 24tf

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. W. ELMS
Is now receiving his Spring Supply of

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Groceries, &c. &c.,

recently purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for *CASH*, on terms which will comport with the present hard times. He solicits a call from such of his friends as pay Cash, as he does not intend selling on credit.

Charlotte, March 11, 1840. 24tf

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of *Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and printed and common Queensware*, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 2, 1840. t26

MINAR,

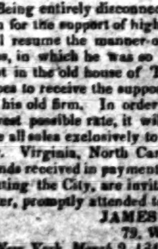
THE *only Race Horse* now offered to the public in this section of the country, will stand in Charlotte on Monday and [illegible]nesday in each week, at the low price of *Eight Dollars* the single visit; *Ten Dollars* the Season; *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure.

We say the only Race Horse, for we are willing to run Minar against any Stallion now offered or may be offered as a Stallion this season, in this or any adjoining county, two mile heats, with 110 pounds on each horse. We ask no odds of size or age. We will wait an answer until the 1st April.

THE PROPRIETORS.

March 11, 1840. t26

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER



INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

[illegible] that by strict attention to [illegible] to receive a share of [illegible] by the late firm. [illegible] in all cases.

[illegible]TING
[illegible] this Office.

[illegible] Office.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 20tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Superior Court for the County of Mecklenburg, I will sell on the 20th of March next,

2 Likely Negroes,

the property of Ira Alexander, (insane,) at the late residence of said Alexander. I will also rent at the same time and place, the Plantation of said Alexander.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, *Guardian.*

Feb 27, 1840. t25

Bacon! Bacon!!

20,000 LBS. of prime heavy BACON for Sale. Call at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry.

WM. S. NORMENT.

March 3, 1840. t25

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now receiving at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry, a good assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

Also, for sale

Bacon, Flour, Meal & Lard.

Low for Cash.

NORMENT & LAWING.

March 3, 1840. t25

COT TON

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase **400 or 500 bags of Cotton** during the month of March, (I will not be in the market longer than that time) for which I will pay Notes due, some Cash and some paper that will be due by the 1st of January next. None need apply unless they are disposed to comply with the above terms—if they are disposed to trade on these terms the highest prices will be given.

J. M. MORRISON.

Feb. 25, 1840. 22tf

N. B. I also would like to buy a few NEGROES on the same terms as offered for Cotton.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, 7 miles East of Charlotte, a Negro man named NATHAN, about 24 years of age, stout built, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather of a Copper cast. I suspect he is lurking about the Rev. Isaac Grier's in Providence, or Mr Hugh Harris' in York District, S. C., or Mr. Robt. Grier's, at Mr. Small's Store, or the Rev. John G. Witherspoon's in Iredell county. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy. When he left he had his blanket and all his clothing with him.—I purchased said boy from the Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Iredell county.

WILLIAMSON WALLACE.

Feb. 24, 1840. 22tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION,

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckasege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

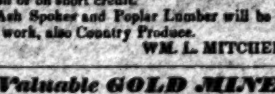
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 900 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 8 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 18, 1840. 21tf

Removal in Charlotte.



THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2 GOLD MINES**, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beaties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan 13, 1860. 16tf

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Keahey, assignee of Bird, Gillilan & Co
vs.
George Sharp, Jas. N. Tuttle and Wm. E. Emerson.
} Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Alexander & Brothers, Leroy Springs, David Parks, G. C. Marvin, Richard King, A. Morrison, John M. Morrison and S. A. Harris, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $5½ t29

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C., a few doors south of the Mint. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Feb 24, 1840. t24

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds used in a family taken in payment.

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapness, beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best *style* and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

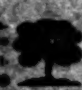
Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing 890 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

390 acres, known as the Davis and Price places, well situated, and with fine timber ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,
HENRY FLYNN,

WILL make his second Season, commencing the 20th instant, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. greatly improved in size and appearance, and is undoubtedly the finest horse of his age, in Virginia. For further particulars see handbills.

JAMES M. CHAPPELL.

Feb. 3, 1840. 20tf

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an *additional* supply of PIANOS, of very superior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,
1 zebra wood, (striped,)
AND
5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

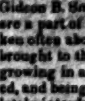
Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839. t21

☞The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account. J. B.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 498tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

BOYD'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY ROBERTS',
Sign of the Buck,
Corner of King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE proprietor of the above HOTEL tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him; and informs his friends and former patrons of the *House* that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "**Old Stand**" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

Stables sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourself.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. t21

☞The Greenville Mountaineer and the Fayetteville Observer are requested to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1839. 456tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. BEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Furnace is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840. t23

Reverend Impostor!!!

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." This shallow VILLAIN, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for *improper conduct*, is now rendering himself still more *infamous*, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT the General Agent learnt, that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine,—a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the GENUINE ORIGINAL.

☞If the People of America will only bear ONE FACT in mind, there is not even a POSSIBILITY of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:—☞NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELLING AGENT *has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.*☜ Again, every Agent of the TRUE Sanative, is appointed by the GENERAL AGENT, and receives the medicine directly FROM THE DEPOSITORY IN BOSTON.

☞Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it.) REMEMBER THE ABOVE FACTS, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE ORIGINAL COMPOUND.

☞N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is EARNESTLY desired to give an IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be CERTAIN that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent,
Depository No. 138, Washington Street.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839. t21

New York, Dec. 17, 1839.

Sir,—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe co. as the "*Reverend Impostor*") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villany and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton, to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of taking one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative which I bought at 252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base imposter Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

[illegible] Evidence!

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of suffering attends the taking of these medicines in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases when patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In these operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the beneficial influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmatic and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, the emaciated limbs will ere long need the balmy strength; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the efficacy of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the system, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aged 56 years of age, was afflicted 18 years with swellings in the legs—was entirely cured by taking 48 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Jane Roselle, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adam Aaron—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubal Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Gooderoad, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. *Her sister* cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed *strictly.*

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.